

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

The following list of claims replaces all prior versions and lists of claims:

Claim 1 (currently amended): A method for treating or prophylactically preventing an inflammatory or metabolic disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of ~~a compound~~ telmisartan, or an analog thereof, sufficient to (a) at least partially activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) and (b) at least partially inhibit, antagonize or block an activity of angiotensin II type 1 receptors.

Claim 2 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the treating or prophylactically preventing the inflammatory or metabolic disorder does not cause, promote, or aggravate fluid retention, peripheral edema, pulmonary edema, or congestive heart failure in the mammal.

Claim 3 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 wherein the ~~compound~~ telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form.

Claim 4 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said ~~compound~~ telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting serum glucose, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperinsulinemia, pre-diabetes, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus, insulin-resistant hypertension, the metabolic syndrome, the metabolic hypertensive syndrome, (metabolic) syndrome X, the dysmetabolic syndrome, obesity, visceral obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, elevated serum concentrations of free fatty acids, elevated serum concentrations of C-reactive protein, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein(a), elevated serum concentrations of homocysteine, elevated serum concentrations of small, dense low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of LDL-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase (A2), reduced serum concentrations of high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, reduced serum concentrations of HDL(2b)-cholesterol, and reduced serum concentrations of adiponectin.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The method of claim 1 wherein said compound telmisartan, or an analog thereof, increases the activity of a PPAR subtype, PPARgamma or a PPARgamma-retinoid X receptor (PPARgamma-RXR) heterodimer.

Claim 6 (Original): The method of claim 5 wherein the activity of the PPAR subtype, PPARgamma or the PPARgamma-retinoid X receptor (PPARgamma-RXR) heterodimer is increased in combination with an increase in activity of at least one of PPARalpha and PPARdelta.

Claim 7 (currently amended): The method of claim 5 wherein said compound telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting serum glucose, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperinsulinemia, pre-diabetes, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus, insulin-resistant hypertension, the metabolic syndrome, the metabolic hypertensive syndrome, (metabolic) syndrome X, the dysmetabolic syndrome, obesity, visceral obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, elevated serum concentrations of free fatty acids, elevated serum concentrations of C-reactive protein, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein(a), elevated serum concentrations of homocysteine, elevated serum concentrations of small, dense low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of LDL-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase (A2), reduced serum concentrations of high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, reduced serum concentrations of HDL(2b)-cholesterol, and reduced serum concentrations of adiponectin.

Claim 8 (cancelled)

Claim 9 (currently amended): The method of claim [[8]] 1 wherein the telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is formulated for oral administration.

Claim 10 (currently amended): The method of claim [[8]] 1 wherein the telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is formulated for topical administration.

Claim 11 (cancelled)

Claim 12 (currently amended): The method of claim [[11]] 9 wherein the total effective daily orally administered dose is selected from the range of about 20 mg to about 1000 mg.

Claim 13 (cancelled)

Claim 14 (currently amended): The method of claim [[13]] 9 wherein the total effective daily orally administered dose is selected from the range of about ~~20 mg to about 1000 mg~~ 0.05 to 100 mg/kg body weight.

Claim 15 (Original): The method of claim 1 wherein the mammal is a human child, adolescent or adult.

Claim 16 (cancelled)

Claim 17 (cancelled)

Claim 18 (new): The method of claim 5 wherein said telmisartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of type 2 diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome, and inflammation caused by osteoarthritis.

Claim 19 (new): A method for treating or prophylactically preventing an inflammatory or metabolic disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan, or an analog thereof, sufficient to (a) at least partially activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) and (b) at least partially inhibit, antagonize or block an activity of angiotensin II type 1 receptors, wherein:

(a) the therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan is sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, or delay at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting serum glucose, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperinsulinemia, pre-diabetes, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus, or

(b) the therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan is sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group

consisting of insulin-resistant hypertension, the metabolic syndrome, the metabolic hypertensive syndrome, (metabolic) syndrome X, the dysmetabolic syndrome, obesity, visceral obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, elevated serum concentrations of free fatty acids, elevated serum concentrations of C-reactive protein, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein(a), elevated serum concentrations of homocysteine, elevated serum concentrations of small, dense low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of LDL-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase (A2), reduced serum concentrations of high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, reduced serum concentrations of HDL(2b)-cholesterol, and reduced serum concentrations of adiponectin.

Claim 20 (new): The method of claim 19 wherein the treating or prophylactically preventing the inflammatory or metabolic disorder does not cause, promote, or aggravate fluid retention, peripheral edema, pulmonary edema, or congestive heart failure in the mammal.

Claim 21 (new): The method of claim 19 wherein the irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a pharmaceutically acceptable form.

Claim 22 (new): The method of claim 19 wherein said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, increases the activity of a PPAR subtype, PPARgamma or a PPARgamma-retinoid X receptor (PPARgamma-RXR) heterodimer.

Claim 23 (new): The method of claim 22 wherein the activity of the PPAR subtype, PPARgamma or the PPARgamma-retinoid X receptor (PPARgamma-RXR) heterodimer is increased in combination with an increase in activity of at least one of PPARalpha and PPARdelta.

Claim 24 (new): The method of claim 22 wherein:

(a) said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, or delay at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of insulin resistance, glucose intolerance, impaired glucose tolerance, impaired fasting serum glucose, impaired fasting blood glucose, hyperinsulinemia, pre-diabetes, type 1 diabetes, type 2 diabetes mellitus, or

(b) said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat at least one metabolic disorder or disease selected from the group consisting of insulin-resistant hypertension, the metabolic syndrome, the metabolic hypertensive syndrome, (metabolic) syndrome X, the dysmetabolic syndrome, obesity, visceral obesity, hypertriglyceridemia, elevated serum concentrations of free fatty acids, elevated serum concentrations of C-reactive protein, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein(a), elevated serum concentrations of homocysteine, elevated serum concentrations of small, dense low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of LDL-cholesterol, elevated serum concentrations of lipoprotein-associated phospholipase (A2), reduced serum concentrations of high density lipoprotein (HDL)-cholesterol, reduced serum concentrations of HDL(2b)-cholesterol, and reduced serum concentrations of adiponectin.

Claim 25 (new): The method of claim 24 wherein the irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is formulated for oral administration.

Claim 26 (new): The method of claim 25 wherein the total effective daily orally administered dose is selected from the range of about 20 mg to about 1000 mg.

Claim 27 (new): The method of claim 25 wherein the total effective daily orally administered dose is selected from the range of about 0.05 to 100 mg/kg body weight.

Claim 28 (new): The method of claim 24 wherein the irbesartan is formulated for topical administration.

Claim 29 (new): The method of claim 19 wherein the mammal is a human child, adolescent or adult.

Claim 30 (new): A method for prophylactically preventing diabetes and treating metabolic disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan, or an analog thereof, sufficient to (a) at least partially activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) and (b) at least partially inhibit, antagonize or block an activity of angiotensin II type 1 receptors, wherein:

(a) said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, or delay diabetes mellitus, or

(b) said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat a metabolic disease or disorder selected from the group consisting of prediabetes and the metabolic syndrome.

Claim 31 (new): A method for prophylactically preventing diabetes and treating metabolic disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan, or an analog thereof, sufficient to (a) at least partially activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) and (b) at least partially inhibit, antagonize or block an activity of angiotensin II type 1 receptors, wherein said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat hypertriglyceridemia.

Claim 32 (new): A method for prophylactically preventing diabetes and treating metabolic disorder in a mammal by administering to the mammal in need thereof, a therapeutically effective amount of irbesartan, or an analog thereof, sufficient to (a) at least partially activate peroxisome proliferator activated receptors (PPARs) and (b) at least partially inhibit, antagonize or block an activity of angiotensin II type 1 receptors, wherein said irbesartan, or an analog thereof, is administered in a therapeutically effective amount sufficient to prophylactically prevent, slow, delay or treat elevated levels of LDL-cholesterol.